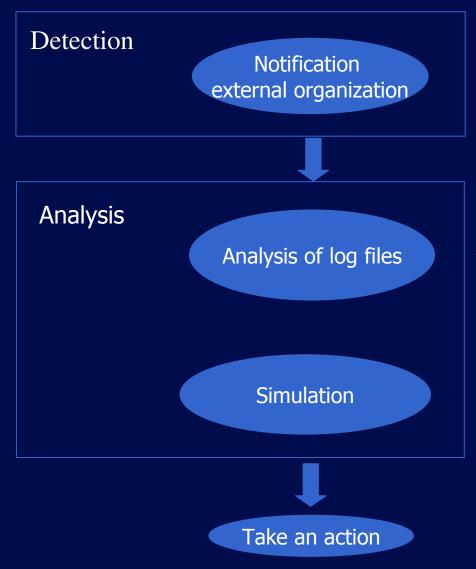




Responding to security incidents: are security tools everything you need?

Rodrigo Werlinger, Kirstie Hawkey, Konstantin Beznosov University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Malicious software flooding the network



Resources: Specially security tools

- TCPDump
- Ethereal
- Antivirus
- + Some skills
 - -Pattern recognition
 - -Hypothesis generation



A client sending SPAM

Resources

- Almost no security tools!
- Intensive collaborations
 - Tacit knowledge
- Need for new procedures

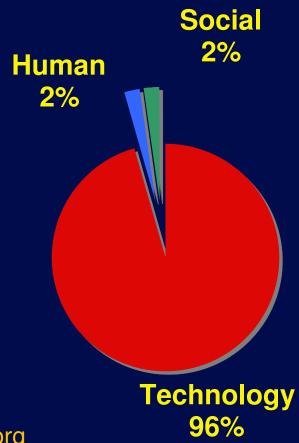


...A lesson from 1988 that has not been learned is that communication is critical in addressing the problem...

Eugene Spafford, 2003



Emphasis on technical issues



engineeringvillage2.org

Compendex -- 9M engineering references and abstracts Inspec -- 8M records from scientific and technical journals and conferences

Technical presentations FIRST 2007

Main talks: 26 technical from 42 ~ 62%

■ Tutorials: 4 technical from 5 ~ 80%

Best practices: 14 technical from 16 ~ 88%



What other aspects are important?



What we wanted to know

- Human, organizational, and technical challenges for security practitioners
- Resources (not only tools) security practitioners use to respond to incidents
- Potential breakdowns with security standards



Outline

- Motivation and context
- Approach
- Results & Discussion
 - The setting: challenges
 - Incidents described
 - Resources used
- Lessons learnt
- Wrap-up



Empirical data

Semi-structured Interviews

Participatory observation

- Qualitative analysis:
 - Find patterns/relationships in the data

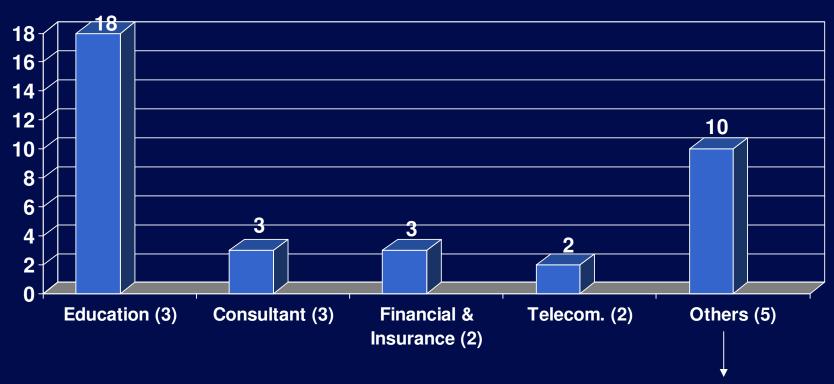


Our sample

Semi-structured interviews: 34

Participants: 36

Number of organizations: 17



Technology, Manufacturing, Retail, Non-profit, Government

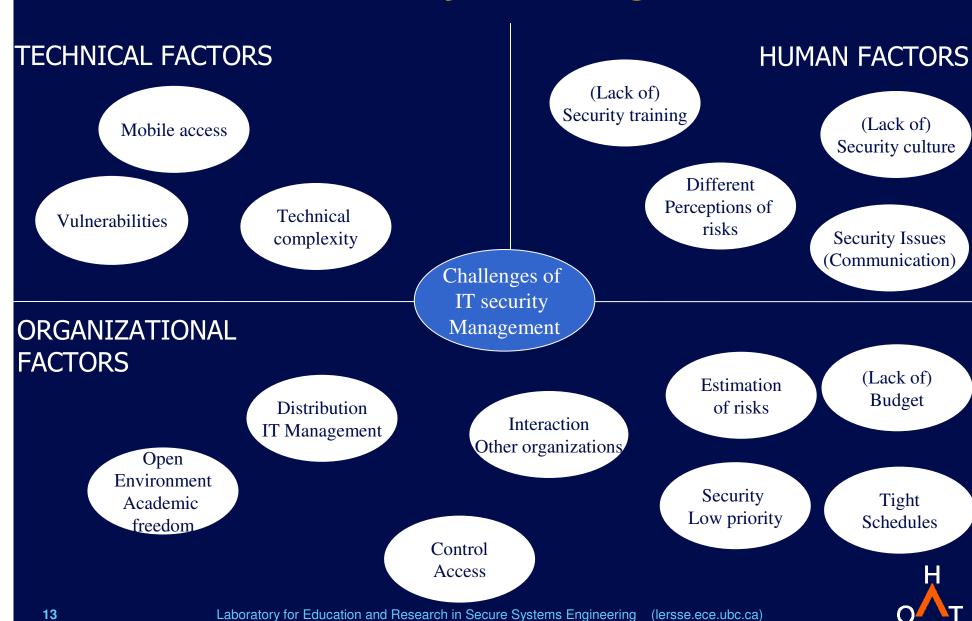
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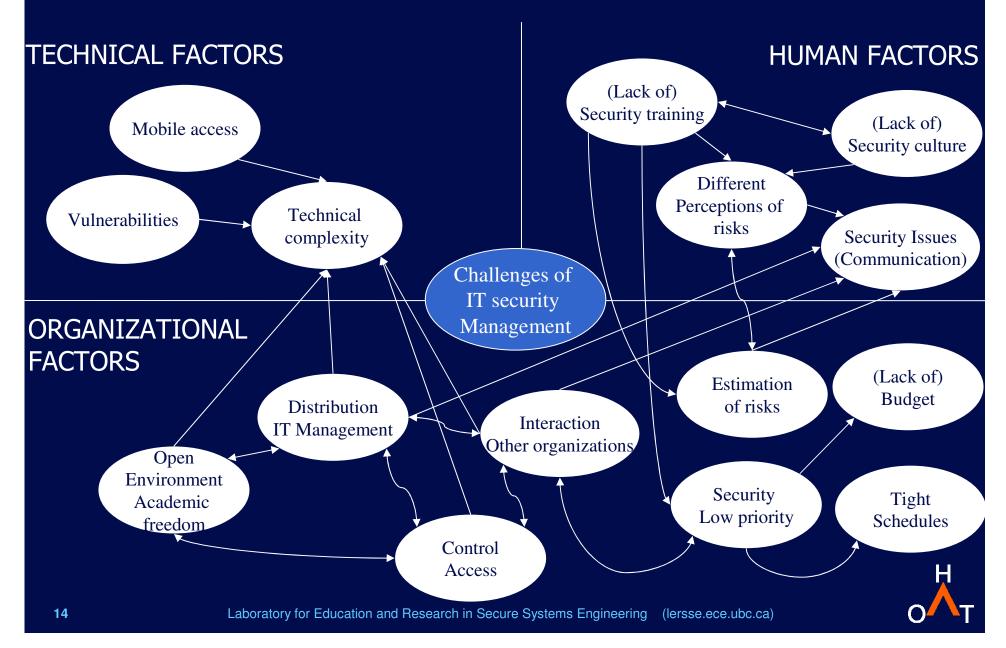


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Security challenges



Interplay of Security challenges



Consider the whole picture

Security in organizations is characterized not only by:

- •Size
- Sector
- •Top Management Support

•External factors (e.g., Customer requirements)

Kankanhalli, Chang & Ho et al. (2003) (2006)

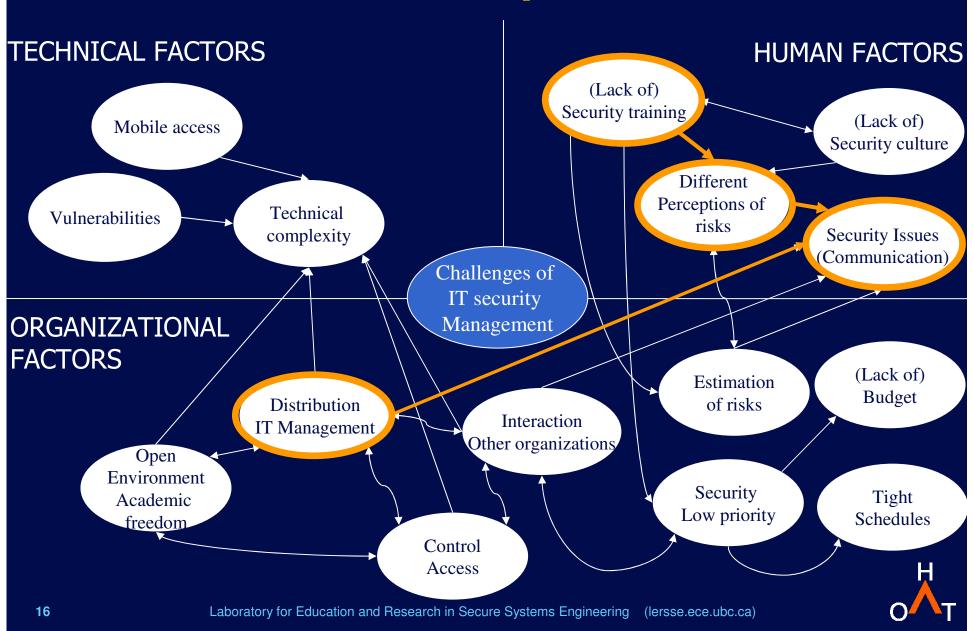
But also by:

•Security Challenges, Werlinger et al., (2008a)

All this factors affect security decisions within organizations (e.g., purchase new security tools, response to security incidents



Example



Mentioned incidents

- Malicious SW = 8 instances
 - Hosts
 - End-users' PCs
 - Large outbreaks
- Spam, Phishing = 3 instances
- Suspected incidents = 7 instances
 - Network slow
 - Port scanning

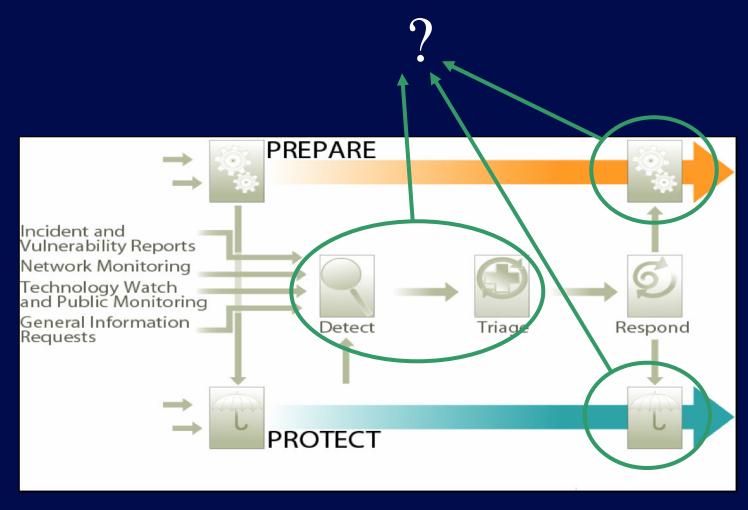


Tasks, skills, tools

	Detection	
Monitoring	Pattern recognition	Scripts, IDS
Receiving notifications	Communication	Incident ticketing system
	Analysis	
 Verification 	Hypothesis generation	Scripts, IT administration tools
Assessing	Pattern recognition	
 Tracking down the source of the anomaly 	Communication	Antivirus



Potential breakdowns with standards



Incident Management Georgia Killcrece, Software Engineering Institute, Copyright © 2005 Carnegie Mellon University



Lessons

- Need for more "human-organizational" training
- Need for developing standards to exchange security information
- Improve security tools:
 - Integration of communication channels
 - Collaboration features
 - Flexible reporting capabilities



Wrap-up

- Two different examples of security incidents
- Need for considering human-organizational aspects
- List of tasks, skills and tools
- Possible breakdowns with standards
- Lessons



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What's next

- More data to validate our findings
- Develop scenarios/standards/procedures
 - Training
 - Communicate with other organizations
 - Communicate internally
- More support from tools
 - Integrate communication channels
 - Better reporting



Thank you

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